

EXCHANGES  
Closing Quotations:  
T.T. London 2a. 7½d.  
On Demand 2a. 7.5-16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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July 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity 93 73

July 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 89  
Humidity 81 59

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.00.

7721 日三十月大

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

二月三十日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN RUMANIA.

#### Fifty Germans Tried and Shot.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent learns that Germany has made a really big effort to secure a Revolution in Rumania. The methods adopted were somewhat similar to those followed in Russia, including an immense propaganda among the Army, which was urged to follow Russia's example.

All the attempts were unavailing. Moreover, during last week no fewer than fifty Germans in Russian uniforms were arrested, tried and shot by the Rumanian authorities.

#### ANOTHER PACIFIST MEETING BROKEN UP.

##### Battle Royal in a Swansea Picture Palace.

London, July 29.

A pacifist meeting organised by the All Wales Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at a Swansea Picture Palace was broken up before there was an opportunity of starting it. Discharged soldiers and sailors, leading crowds of civilians, demonstrated outside, and then rushed the hall. A sharp conflict ensued. The pacifists, armed with sticks and brass stair-rods, were forced back to the staircase, which they stoutly defended. The attackers seized furniture and charged and captured the staircase. They showered missiles on the fleeing pacifists, who surrendered and were cleared out none too gently. The loyalists concluded with a patriotic meeting.

#### BIG HAPPENINGS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

##### A Year's Captures by the Anglo-French Armies.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters summarising the events on the Western Front since the battle of the Somme in July, 1916, shows that the Anglo-French have taken 170,000 prisoners, of whom 3,500 are officers. They have captured 948 guns, 780 trench mortars and 2,500 machine guns. They have forced the enemy to abandon a hundred miles of fortified front. The relative superiority of the Anglo-French armies has steadily increased and the recent combats show that the French moral is as high and the fighting spirit as keen as ever.

##### The Germans Anticipate a British Offensive.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a correspondent of *Liberte* in Flanders says that after a brief lull the cannonade again started on Saturday morning most furiously and swelled until ten o'clock in the evening. It was an appalling roar, shaking the ground for thirty miles distant. It was the British batteries which began, and the Germans replied feebly. British aviators all the time extensively bombed German communications and attacked enemy squadrons, the latter often consisting of twenty or thirty machines. The *Temps* quotes the *Vossische Zeitung*, which anticipates that the infantry battle is about to begin. The *Temps* comments that if the Germans expect a British offensive they must bitterly regret the loss of the divisions which were shattered in Champagne.

##### Small Patrol Encounters.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were small patrol encounters near Baillecourt and Acherville.

##### A Great French Attack.

London, July 30.

A German official wireless message states:—Artillery activity has lessened on the Flanders front. The French attacked on the Chemin des Dames with at least three fresh divisions, on a nine-kilometre front, but failed. Attacks south of Aisles failed. Ten aeroplanes were brought down.

#### GERMANY AND THE ENTENTE WAR AIMS.

##### Chancellor's Bitterness Against Britain.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, Dr. Michaelis summoned a party of journalists to Berlin in order to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of July 21. He declared that it was evident that Britain did not want peace by agreement but was resolved on Germany's enslavement. Giving instances of the Entente's last for conquest, he asserted that the reports of Eye-witnesses and the Secret Siting of the French Chamber on June 1 and June 2 showed that M. Briand and M. Ribot were forced to confess that, shortly before the Russian Revolution, France negotiated with the Tsar's Government for an agreement providing for the French annexation of the Saar Basin as well as Alsace-Lorraine and other vast territorial changes on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as the French annexation of Syria. M. Briand declared that whatever was the opinion of the Russian masses, Russia was bound to carry out her Treaty. M. Ribot refused any revision of the French war aims. Dr. Michaelis challenged the French Ministers to deny this, and declared that it was all done with Britain's approval.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### Outspoken Speech by Mr. Lansing.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, addressing officers of the Reserve Corps, Mr. Lansing asked them to rid their minds of any idea that they were fighting anybody's battle but their own. Would a victorious Germany have withheld her hands from such a rich prize as the United States? Would it have been easier and wiser for the United States to await such an event and fight Germany single-handed than to unite with Germany's brave enemies now, and end for all time the military menace? He added:—"You are fighting for those things for which your forefathers were willing to die. I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe until German military despotism is rendered impotent, and there is only one way to do that, namely by force of arms."

#### SCARCITY OF COAL IN GERMANY.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin says that Switzerland has decided to make Germany a substantial loan, so the only means of getting coal, which has become more scarce in Germany.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### The Question of the War Ministry.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on July 28, says that M. Kerensky has gone to Military Headquarters to confer with the commanders of the various fronts, and also with General Alexeif, General Russky, General Garkov, and the ex-minister of War, M. Guchkov. The question as to whether M. Kerensky shall remain Minister of War will then be decided. Admiral Kolchak, ex-Commander of the Black Sea force, is mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister of the Navy. The cadets are prominent in negotiations for the formation of a Coalition Cabinet.

#### Prominent Trouble-Makers.

London, July 30.

The *Bourse-Gazette* says that M. Lissin has escaped in disguise to Germany. M. Rosenthal, the whilom "Lord of Kronstadt," has surrendered.

#### Re-constituting the Government.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Cadets insist that the Government shall not be controlled by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, but they agree to an equal number of Cadet and Socialist Ministers. They refuse to enter a Cabinet including M. Tchomof as Minister of Agriculture, while Socialist Ministers threaten to resign if M. Tchomof is superseded. General Korniloff has ordered all officers and men on the South-Western Front to return to their units before August 14, or they will be tried as traitors.

#### DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

##### Graphic Description of the Retreat.

London, July 30.

The Germans advanced sixty miles in ten days against the Russians. Describing the Russian retreat, the *Times* correspondent at the South-Western Headquarters, writing on July 28, says:—When I joined the British armoured cars on July 17, nothing was known about the rupture at the front with the Eleventh Army. News came on July 23, after which we witnessed strange scenes. A man on horseback dashed through Buczacz, from which the enemy was fifty miles distant, shouting "The German cavalry are behind, save yourselves." He was afterwards arrested and proved to be a German spy. Indescribable confusion ensued, a multitude of deserters, with wagons and ambulances, fled to the east, the roadway being littered with impediments. We fought our way through the inferno with sticks, fists and revolvers, as the deserters tried to storm the cars, till we headed the rout, when placing the cars across the road, we dammed the tide of panic. We reached Proskurov fifteen hours later and found the British nurses safe. They had been saved from the horrors which subsequently occurred at Podhajce, by the British sections, who at Krzowa and Podhajce fought gallantly to cover the Russian retreat, holding up the German advance for twenty hours. Our cars fought a series of rearguard actions on July 23 and following days between Buczacz and Trembowla. When the correspondent left the cars on July 25 their losses were twelve wounded. Three of the cars were lost owing to the defection of the infantry, and several were abandoned to the swarming deserters. The Eleventh Army is now improving, while the Eighth is retreating in fair order. It was the abandonment of the impregnable positions on the Bara and the desertion of the three Brigades and Guards defending Tarnopol which imperilled the Eleventh Army. General Korniloff is now executing deserters wholesale.

##### Enemy Claims Further Progress.

London, July 30.

A German official wireless message states:—Despite Russian resistance, we gained ground between the Dnieper and the Istru and elsewhere. We took several hundred prisoners north of Focani.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### A Day of Aerial Fighting.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was great aerial activity yesterday and air fighting was continuous. We bombed important railway stations and two aerodromes. There were a number of other raids and much photographic and artillery work. We brought down 18 and drove down 14 enemy machines. Thirteen of ours are missing. We also brought down two balloons.

#### Violent Artillery Struggle.

London, July 30.

A French communiqué says: The artillery struggle has continued most vigorously in Cerny-Crasonne region. Succeeding a short and most violent bombardment the Germans advanced on Hertebise but were completely frustrated. On the left of the Meuse there has been lively artillery fire, particularly at Hill 304.

A German wireless communiqué says: Since midday the artillery duel in Flanders has again been most strong.

### THE OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, July 30.

A Russian communiqué says: In Galicia an enemy attack in the Questzbarau region was repulsed. The enemy's advanced elements have approached south of Tarnopol. We have been forced to evacuate the line west of Girsasine. The enemy occupied Jassienovolny and Toporovce west of Zalestchil and drove back our elements in the Carpathians a little eastward in the region of Mount Tomnau and in the sector north-east of Kirtababa.

On the Rumanian front the Rumanians progressed in the direction of Kerszidvarashely and occupied a line of heights west of Montec Kachinou and other heights.

A German wireless message says: Progress was made in east Galicia.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says: The enemy somewhat advanced his front at Putna, but his attacks were repulsed near Sovia. The Allied forces are approaching the western frontier at Bukovina.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

#### Mine Laid by the German Raider Wolff.

London, July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Dr. Macnamara announced that the Mongolia was sunk on June 24 by a mine believed to have formed part of a minefield laid by the German raider Wolff. It was not believed that the mine was laid by a naval steamer.

Mr. Houston:—Has the Wolff been disposed of?

Dr. Macnamara:—I must have notice of that question.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

### DERBY BETTING.

London, July 30.

The betting for the Derby is as follows:

2 to 1 Gay Crusader.

7 to 2 Diadem.

8 to 1 Danzil.

7 to 1 Dark Legend.

26 to 1 Collier.

Lions Linch has scratched.

### AUSTRALIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION.

#### First Annual Conference.

The first annual grand conference of delegates from the various branches of the United Chinese Friendly National Association was held at the Chinese Mission Hall, Mary Street, Sydney, recently and lasted several days.

The Grand President, Mr. James A. Obney, presided, and among the delegates were:—Mr. W. Jang Muk (Melbourne), Mr. Men Bor (Brisbane and Cairns), Mr. Charles Tang (Tasmania), Mr. Hung (Bendigo and Echuca), Mr. Chau Kung Chan (Wagga and Junee), Mr. Lee Obey (Mr. Lee Dock (Toowoombs), Mr. Yee Kwan (Mora and Narrandera), Mr. Ng Oban You (Wangaratta), Mr. Choy S. Lin (Mungindi and Moree), Messrs. Stephen Lum and Lum Bew (vice-presidents), Mr. Poo Jung (Chinese general secretary), and Messrs. H. L. Numm and W. Hock Shong (General English secretary).

The President's address and the Chinese secretary's annual report showed that the association, which was formed last year for the purpose of bringing the Chinese in the Commonwealth together to further the objects of a round Chinese Republic, had made excellent progress, both financially and numerically. The President also made reference to the great world war, and said that he believed it was the wish of all delegates and members that the struggle would soon end with a lasting and honourable peace for the Allies.

The agenda paper contained a number of motions, which created considerable discussion, and were eventually agreed to.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

"The Camos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

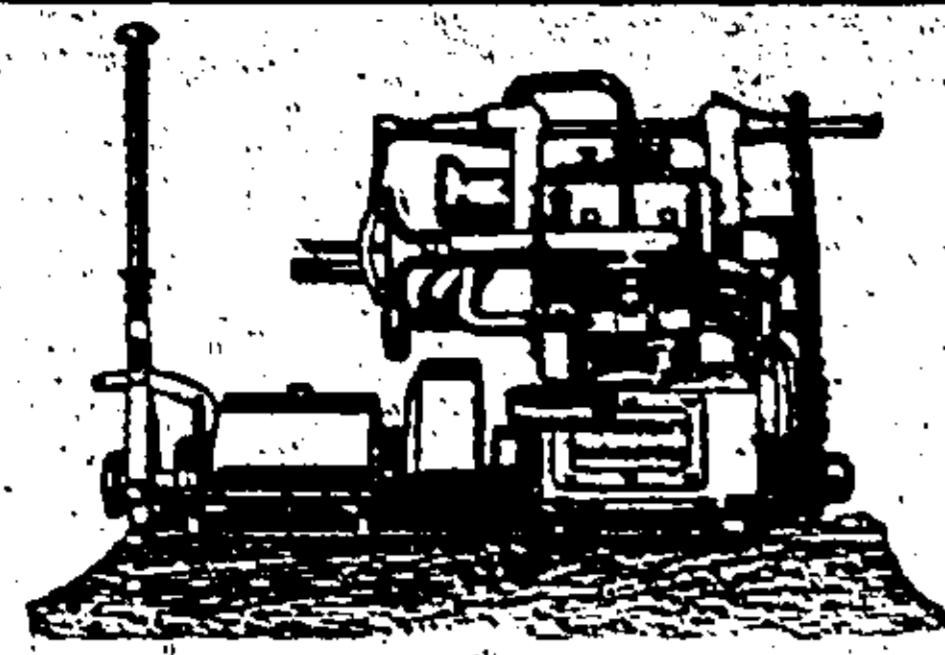
Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.

Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Noon.

world for a great dramatist to become naturalised, as it were, on a foreign stage. Small dramatists, who can be adapted and fashioned to suit an alien taste, are exportable enough. That is why all the world lived for three-quarters of a century on the French drama of the Restoration and the Second Empire. But with great dramatists it is another matter. Shakespeare, indeed, has been given full rights of citizenship on the German stage, but that is almost a unique case. He has never been really at home in France, any more than Moliere has been, or is, at home in England. No other unadapted foreign dramatist has had anything like the success on the English stage that Ibsen has already achieved. Unless the whole theatrical community of the world is to be educated, it is difficult to see how Ibsen will go on a good deal longer.

## NOTICES.



## THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



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ESTABLISHED 1883.  
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## PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND  
14 to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

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5" to 15"  
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3" to 10"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

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## LEMON SQUASH

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## MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.

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Yorkshire  
Insurance Co., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

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AGENTS.

## ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEY why be half suffocated, and sit up  
all night coughing and gasping for  
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and  
ensure a good night's rest? This is  
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered  
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a  
"soother" for many years, will, if taken  
when necessary, effect a radical cure of  
this most incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent  
Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHewan Tomes & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Li Hoo Foo, a Chinese graduate  
in Education, has been a teacher  
of Chinese in Hongkong and elsewhere in  
the Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans  
to speak Chinese satisfactorily, and is possessed  
of a good knowledge of English and French.

He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin  
and Hakka.

He is now teaching the Chinese  
language to students in Hongkong.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Rising in Portuguese East Africa Ended.

Information has been received says the Times of June 13 by the Portuguese Minister for War that the tribes in Portuguese East Africa, which, owing to German intrigues, recently rose in rebellion, have been severely defeated. They have suffered many casualties, and over 500 prisoners have been taken, besides a great quantity of cattle and other booty. The rising is considered practically over.

## Novel French Taxes.

The French Budget Committee is framing a system of new taxation designed to produce 1,200 million francs (\$48,000,000). A tax of one per thousand on commercial payments will be levied on total outgoings. A tax will be imposed on private expenditure, with the exception of sums spent on food, firing, lighting, and rents. This tax will be of 5 per cent. on expenditure on clothes, furniture, &c., and 10 per cent. on expenditure on luxuries. The tax is expected to produce \$18,000,000. The Bill establishes a succession duty payable at the moment of succession, and an annual tax on the value of the inheritance payable during the life of the beneficiary.

## WINCARNIS.

## The Famous Restorative Tonic.

Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anemic, Nervy, Run-down. Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anemic, new nerves to the Nervy, sleep to the sleepless, new vitality to the Run-down, and new life to the Ailing. And it does not contain drugs. Will you try just one bottle? The Doctors recommend it. All Chemists and Wine Stores sell it.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

GEO. F. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

## NOTICES.

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Victrolas, like boats, come in many sizes, and we have a Victrola suitable to almost any boat. Our terms are such that you could not wish for better.

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## OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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## NOTICES.

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such as Eczema, Scrofula, Flat Ulcers, Ulcers, Glandular, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fles, Blood, Poisons, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, you will be interested to know that Clarke's Blood Mixture will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which abides in the system, and will remove the disease. It is a safe, non-poisonous mixture, and will do no harm to any part of the body.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the most efficient and safe remedy.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

WILL CURE YOU  
PERMANENTLY.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. ED 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. S. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to:

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## NOTICES.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

Uncorporated in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that, an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to the shareholdes on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2 1/2 per cent.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS  
Secretary.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

**AUSTRIA AND PEACE.**

The telegram which Reuter's Agency sent us yesterday, in which Count Czernin is reported in the course of an interview to have made certain remarks regarding peace, is of more than ordinary interest, particularly at present, when there seems to be a more than usually eager desire for peace negotiations to take place. Count Czernin is probably the most important of Austria's statesmen, and as such his utterances merit very serious consideration. The interview, it appears, was the result of an effort to obtain Count Czernin's opinion of the aspect of affairs subsequent to Mr. Lloyd George's masterly analysis of the new German Chancellor's utterance, which the Prime Minister very properly characterised as a "dexterous, facing-all-ways speech." Count Czernin, true to the bond that still ostensibly unites Germany and Austria, says that there is "complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace." And that peace, he further adds, must be "honourable." We shall not at present seek to discover means by which it could easily be proved that in many respects there is not at present, nor has there been for a considerable time, unity of action between Austria and Germany, which Count Czernin endeavours to indicate as existing.

As to the much desired peace being an "honourable" one, that certainly is a consummation devoutly to be wished by all. Regarding that point little or no difficulty is likely to be experienced, but there can be no doubt that all that the phrase implies will prove to be a very intricate problem. The Entente have had not a little experience of Teutonic ideas of "honourable" dealings, and such being the case it is not improbable that their views may be at variance regarding that point. Still, if Germany and Austria will but recognise the generally accepted meaning of the word, a start to the peace negotiations might be seriously contemplated and good results attained. "The Entente will never crush us and we do not intend to crush them," is another remark attributed to Count Czernin. To this the obvious reply is that the Entente have not, and never have had, any intention of "crushing" their enemies; but they are determined—to-day more than ever—to crush the military spirit of Prussia which has emanated so much appalling misery. We should have thought that Count Czernin was too sensible a man to dwell on the obvious, as he does when he says that the Germans and Austrians do not intend to crush the Entente; and doubtless the only reason for the remark lies in the fact that it is part and parcel of the scheme of deception that has for so long been practised on the deluded Germans and Austrians. Count Czernin knows perfectly well that the Entente will not be crushed, for the very good reason that Germany and Austria are to-day in a much worse position than at any other time to perform the "crushing" process. Count Czernin's next statement is perhaps the most important of all. He predicts that "the war will end in peace by an understanding, and he adds: "hence further sacrifices are useless." This is a most significant admission—one of the most significant made by the enemy—and it is therefore well worth pondering over. Clearly, it is an open invitation to cease hostilities and to endeavour to seek a basis upon which to negotiate for peace. It is quite impossible, however, for the Entente nations to acquiesce even in such a direct offer unless the enemy first signifies his willingness to evacuate other than German soil, otherwise it is useless for him or anyone else to continue thinking that peace terms can be considered by such high-spirited nations as the French, the Belgians and awakened Russians.

As soon as Germany and her satellites indicate their readiness to leave the territory they still occupy in France, Belgium and Russia, the sooner will peace negotiations be advanced. Meantime, such utterances as that of Count Czernin show how the enemy views the situation, and it is quite evident that he would be only too glad to make concessions to bring about a cessation of hostilities. He talks of "no conquests" while he still remains in Belgium, Poland and Northern France. When he leaves these territories—and not before then—or at least until he expresses readiness to hand over to the Belgians what is theirs, not until then are the Entente Powers likely to look upon any peace suggestion, no matter how tempting. The Entente Powers are as desirous of peace as any civilised nation ought to be, but they know that unless with that peace Prussian military power is smashed, a half will be futile, as would also be ultimately their enormous sacrifices in men, money and property. Peace must usher in a period of unity among the nations by which the "dogs of war" will be kept well in check.

War News.

In looking over some Bangkok papers recently, we were struck by the fact that Britons in foreign settlements are better served in regard to warnews than are their brethren in, say, the Crown Colonies. The ordinary service of war telegrams is not so extensive, it is true, but regularly, the Press is supplied with a weekly summary of the principal war happenings, besides a review of the actual military operations on the several fronts. These messages make intensely interesting reading. Moreover, they enable one to gain a truer perspective of the events of the conflict than is possible through the reading of daily messages, in the details of which one is apt to lose the general significance of specific development. These telegrams are sent out by the Foreign Office in London and are freely circulated to British newspapers abroad. We do not know whether the authorities here receive similar communications from the Colonial Office, but, if so, it would be wise were they distributed to the local Press, both European and native, for, apart from the information which they contain, their circulation would be of material value as propaganda work on behalf of the Allied cause.

America's Part.

Fortunately in their President, the United States appear to be equally fortunate in their Secretary of State. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, as President, has long since proved himself to be the sagacious, broad-minded statesman that a vast and great Democracy such as the United States should have at its head, especially in these critical times. Mr. Lansing, who is Secretary of State, is virtually the President's "right-hand man" and has shown of late that he is not unworthy of the great leader he assists. His remarks to the United States Reserve Corps of Officers mark him as a man possessing an independence of mind and a soundness of judgment that are wholly admirable. He clearly points out the true part that the United States is taking in the great European War, shows that it is their own and nobody else's battle that they are fighting, and very pertinently asks whether a victorious Germany would withhold its hands from such a rich prize as the United States. Even a less precocious individual than Macaulay's schoolboy knows that a victorious Germany would poach at once on America. Mr. Lansing clearly shows that the United States, in doing what they have done, could not have done better for themselves, as well as for their brave Allies, and he did well to emphasise that America's soldiers are now fighting "for those things for which your forefathers were willing to die." They are fighting for their liberty, the liberty to live as they please as an enlightened Democracy, to be under no domination of a self-exalted class of parasites, bolstered up by an army whose existence is intolerable unless as a prop and not as a tyrannous force to the people who support it. Mr. Lansing's address, a brief report of which will be found in our telegraphic news—strikes the true note of Democracy which to-day has moribund Autocracy in death-grip.

More Hunlike Machinations.

According to the latest news the wily Hun has recently been turning his attention to Rumania, where it is stated he made a "really big effort" to secure a revolution somewhat similar to what took place in Russia, and including an immense propaganda among the Army, which was urged to follow Russia's example. Of course, Germany's object was nothing more nor less than to create so much confusion that both the Rumanians and their Army would find that they had quite enough to do within their own frontiers without taking further part in the struggle against Germany. Happily, the Rumanians—both Army and people—understand the Boche too well to be deluded by him, and, understanding him, detest him right heartily and will have no dealings with him of any kind. Once more the underhand methods of the Huns have met with the deserts they thoroughly well merit.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NOTHING THAT WILL CHOKE OFF LIES AND CAUSE THEM TO WITHER AND DIE LIKE SUPREME INDIFFERENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7d./16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Open-Air Concert.

A promenade concert has been arranged for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening from 9 to 11 p.m. under the auspices of the Police Reserve, whose Band will be in attendance. The concert takes place at North Point.

The Health of the Colony.

During the week ending July 28, there were two cases of plague reported, both the infected persons being Chinese. One of these proved fatal. The total number of cases of plague since January 1 is now brought up to thirty-six, and the number of deaths has been thirty-three. During the week under review there were five non-fatal cases of enteric fever, the sufferers being one British, one Canadian, one Chinese, one Japanese and one Indian. There were also notified one case of diphtheria, non-fatal, and one case of pulmonary fever, also non-fatal. Both these cases were among the Chinese community.

An Urgent Request.

Another unusual incident occurred in the Victoria Theatre last night while the performance of "The Cameos" was in progress. Mr. Cellier, the Manager of the Company, came before the footlights and stated that a telephone message had been received from the Hongkong Hotel urgently requesting any medical man in the audience at once to proceed to the hotel, where his services were required. An American naval doctor was observed to answer the call. On inquiry this morning, a Telegraph representative was informed that the case did not turn out to be so serious as was at first anticipated.

THE CAMEOS.

This talented Concert Party again attracted a large audience to the Victoria Theatre last night, and once more submitted a most delightful programme, which was thoroughly appreciated by all, as was evident from the numerous demands made for encores. Both in the concerted pieces and the solos, "The Cameos" excelled even previous performances, affording a genuinely excellent entertainment. Vocally, the party is remarkably fine, and Hongkong has not for a long time, as we have already pointed out, heard such an all-round talented Company. The singing of Miss Gascoigne, Miss Peggy Ross, and Miss Lyle Jeffries of several popular songs, among which were "The Perfect Day," "The Long, Long Trail," "The Broken Doll," "So No Mic," and "If you were the only Girl," was an exquisite and an artistic success in every respect. Mr. Gerald Osborne's fine voice also delighted everyone, and much amusement was again forthcoming from the clever "Isteriade" by Miss Rhode Windrum and Mr. C. S. Kitts, both of whom carried off their by no means easy part with great credit and the evident appreciation of the audience. Miss Windrum is a very talented comedienne and Mr. Kitts, who is also responsible for the whole production of "The Cameos," is extremely versatile. As usual, Mr. Athol Tier proved himself to be a truly splendid comedian—one of the very best ever seen in the Far East. Miss Ross and Miss Jeffries were as "merry and bright" as ever and were deservedly very popular. Mr. Kershaw at the piano was an extremely useful member of the Company and Mr. Malcolm Practice was first rate in his violin solo.

This evening at five o'clock "The Cameos" give a matinee and at night their farewell performance. To lovers of a clever, lively and genuinely talented entertainment we advise them not to miss "The Cameos."

WAR SAVINGS.

Statement by the Hongkong and South China Association.

A TROUBLESOME "BOY."

Sent to Gaol for Two Months.

A "boy" was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a leather travelling trunk and three blankets, the property of Mr. Colin McKenzie, 24 Nathan Road.

Prosecutor said that the "boy" had been employed by him for five days, and on the evening of the 20th, when he went home, he was told that the "boy" had gone. The bag and blankets were missing. The master was reported to the Police the following morning. The boy before yesterday, he was passing the Cricket ground when he saw defendant on a car. He had him arrested and taken to the Central Police Station.

Defendant said that when he worked for prosecutor he was told by him, as he was doing his work, that he worked too quickly and when it was done slowly he was told that was not right. He was not able to give satisfaction. His mistress had beaten him three times on the face with a duster. His master then told him to get out. He did this, but told Mr. McKenzie that he was going to bring an action against him for wages.

A constable spoke to finding the bag in defendant's cubicle at Yau Ma Tei. The defendant told him that his master would not pay his wages, so he took the bag and blankets instead of wages.

Mr. McKenzie denied this, and said the defendant had never applied for wages.

A constable spoke to finding the bag in defendant's cubicle at Yau Ma Tei. The defendant told him that his master would not pay his wages, so he took the things away.

Defendant said he had always borne a good character, as could be testified by Mr. Silva. He did not intend to pawn the bag and its contents, but to return them when he got his wages.

Mrs. McKenzie said the "boy" said nothing to her about wages. She went out in the afternoon and when she came back he had gone. She did not give him the bag and contents.

His Worship remarked that he did not believe what defendant had said, and he would have to go to prison for two months.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending July 28, 1917.

Receipts	Aggregate
for week	30 weeks.
This Year: ... \$11,660	\$400,156
Last Year: ... 17,172	420,137
Increase: ...	—
Decrease: ... 5,512	19,981

who do not at present hold even \$5 worth of War Loan to join the Association.

We accept any kinds of money besides Hongkong currency, namely, Shanghai notes, Straits Settlements notes, Yen, Sterling and Dividend Warrants.

We again call attention to the fact that members may at any time withdraw their investments, should they urgently require the money, and the same will be paid out at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of withdrawal if withdrawn in Hongkong dollars—or the same may be withdrawn in Straits dollars or the equivalent in sterling.

It has come to our knowledge that the Straits Government have declined to accept any more subscriptions from War Savings Associations owing to the fact, we imagine, that the amount of labour and the immense clerical work arising from multi-tudinous individual subscriptions if they joined and invested their moneys through this Association.

We are also aware that there are some who positively cannot afford to give anything for investment.

We are desirous of making the subscription list as large as possible and worthy of the Colony, and we beg to urge those who are not members, particularly those

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

E. G. K. writes to a Sydney paper as follows:—Playing auction bridge on Saturday with my wife as partner and my two daughters as opponents, we struck a combination of cards so remarkable as perhaps to be unique, and it would be interesting to know if any of your many readers play this game have ever come across any combination so parallel with it. On my deal I found my hand to be composed of ace, king, and five other clubs, with queen and five small spades and declared "one club." The next make was "one diamond," my wife declaring "one royal," and the fourth player making it "two hearts." I then went "three royal" only to hear the player on my left go "four hearts," saying with glee (and contrary to all etiquette of the game), "I've got a perfectly phenomenal hand." To cut a long story short, the declaration went up to "seven royal," which the other daughter doubled "just on principle." The result was a grand slam directly the dummy hand was exposed, it being evident that my partner and myself held every black card in the pack, and that on the first lead being trumped every trick must be ours. It is noticeable that there was not one "no trump" declaration and that, had there been, the declarer must have lost every trick. The occurrence was in the eleventh hand played, two packs being in use, and regularly shuffled. That I should have been playing "for love" leaves a slightly bitter memory.

Of the many sharp contrasts between the idiosyncrasies of Europeans and Indians perhaps one of the most accentuated is their attitude towards courts of justice. Whereas the Englishman will put up with a great deal rather than bring his troubles before a judge or magistrate, the Indian appears to have an insatiable appetite for legal processes of all descriptions. This is borne out by the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Central Provinces and Bihar during the year 1916, which discloses a considerable increase in the volume of litigation, some seventeen thousand more suits having been instituted than in 1915.

Sir A. F. Robbins, London Correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and one of the new knights, received congratulations from a host of friends, and particularly from journalists, among whom he is perhaps as well esteemed as any man in Fleet Street. He is a Cornishman, and received his training at Looe, his native town, where his first leader was written on the death of Napoleon III. I do not know (says a *Daily News* writer) whether he or his brother, Mr. Edmund Robbins, who lately completed his fortieth year in journalism, first came to London, but the new knight is, I should say, easily the doyen among the writers of London letters to English newspapers, and his first must certainly have been written a good deal more than 30 years since.

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urged the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common colds.

The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin, which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are helpless against the robbery of strange handkerchiefs over their perspiring and grimy faces. The public roller-towel of the past is incandescent as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglect of nose, mouth, and throat are largely, if not exclusively, responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

The Destructive Pheasant. A pheasant killed at Weston near Sidmouth, South Devon, in its crop 1,343 grains of barley.

## COMPANY MEETING.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

VERBATIM.—The twenty-first ordinary meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co. Ltd. (General Managers) this morning. Mr. J. Dodwell presided and there was also present, Messrs. G. Morton Smith, A. Ritchie, A. Leeson and Mr. G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which the meeting is called and there is a quorum present, I ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having read the notice, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The result of the year's trading shows an increase in that on trading of some \$7,300 against last year. Including \$89.24 brought forward from last year there is \$28,705.25 available for distribution, and I trust you will all approve of the resolution recommended in the report. The year under review has been a good one, due partly to exceptional circumstances, notably a much larger proportion of local shipping has been drawn for national service in other waters and it is consequently difficult to forecast the prospects for the 1917/1918 will be. Therefore, following the course adopted by several other of our local companies, your General Managers have recommended that a larger sum than usual be carried forward to next account. The amount due under sundry stores is exceptionally large but has all been collected since the stores were closed for the year. Stock has been carefully checked by the Superintendent and ample allowance made for depreciation. It is unusually large, but this is partly due to the high exchange which it has necessarily been taken in. It becomes increasingly difficult to get delivery of material from Europe and from America, but together with purchases on the part of your General Managers the stock is sufficient for the needs of the Company's business.

You will notice that it is proposed to contribute \$2,000 to War Charities, a suggestion that I am sure will appeal to shareholders. I will, however, propose contribution separately after report and accounts have been adopted. I think, gentlemen, there is nothing more for me to do, but to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Denison:—I beg to second resolution, Mr. Chairman. I think the shareholders can be gratified on getting such a dividend this year, and I thank our thanks are due to the General Managers and the staff for the way in which they have conducted the Company. I think it is a good idea to present a small sum to the War Charities. I do think there is anything more I can add, for the Chairman has gone through most of the points. I beg to second the report.

Mr. Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Denison and is, before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions, I will put the resolutions to the voting. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Morton Smith:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. Chairman:—That is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Morton Smith. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously.

The only other business is the election of an auditor.

Mr. Edwards:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland be elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. Chairman:—The election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 has been proposed

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## The Case of Interned Persons.

## CANTON NEWS.

## Proposed Base for the Navy.

Calcutta, July 3.—The first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the budget debates, was held on Tuesday at Government House, His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were seven resolutions on the agenda, three of which were postponed and five withdrawn, only two being discussed.

In reply to a question regarding the book entitled "Near Home," Mr. Kerr said the attention of the Government had been drawn to certain passages in the book which hence had been considered to be calculated to wound the feelings of Mahomedans. The book was originally published in England many years ago. It has been ascertained that twelve copies of 1910 editions were supplied to the Calcutta branch of the publishers and they have all been sold. The Government are taking steps to prevent the sale of further copies in this Presidency.

In reply to a series of questions regarding the persons interned under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said:—Applications by both relatives and lawyers to interview the persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are freely made and granted. There is no general prohibition of such interviews. The interned persons have an opportunity of writing letters to their families and many of the relatives obtain information direct by personal interviews with the Additional Secretary. There has been no case of any person becoming insane during his compulsory domicile. There has recently been a case in which epileptic insanity was alleged, but after the detainee was brought to headquarters and kept under observation for some time, the Civil Surgeon held that the allegation was groundless. There has been one case of suicide and one case of death from fever. Several admissions regarding the revolutionary movement in Bengal have been made by persons participating in the same. No compulsion of any kind is used in recording statements. Each person concerned is invited to submit a written explanation either in substitution or in addition to his oral explanation, but in the majority of cases advantage is not taken of that opportunity. These explanations are finally considered by the local Government. There is no bar to detained consulting lawyers or relatives in jail, but at the time when the charges are put to them they are invited to give their own answers. It is not a fact that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are dressed in prison dress. The use of handcuffs is also prohibited in such cases. Detainees are sometimes kept in cells during their period of detention.

On hearing that Tam Yuen-bo, Tukwan of Hunan, intends to resign, Sun Yat-sen, the Tukwan and the Civil Governor despatched an urgent telegram requesting him to remain.

The Education Commissioner has requested the Tukwan and the Governor to ask the Yunnan soldiers to move out of the schools as when the summer holidays expire the schools must be reopened.

**AFTER THE TSAR.**

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Demand.

London, June 15.—A message from Petrograd giving detail of the action of the crew of the Dreadnaught Republic and Gangut and the cruiser *Ussuri* on June 11, when they passed a resolution demanding that the ex-Tsar and his family should be sent to Kronstadt.

The crew of the Gangut gave notice to the Provisional Government that the ex-Tsar must be given over to the revolutionaries in order to be sentenced. The Government took no notice of the request of the crew of the vessel, which is attached to Kronstadt.

The Soldiers' Council emphatically repeated the demand, threatening force if it were disregarded. The Government then stated that it could not accede to the Gangut's extraordinary desires.

Simultaneously the Petrograd Soldiers' Council expressed a desire that the Tsar should be condemned and forced to labour in the mines. In consequence of this the Government caused the garrison at Tarkoye Selo (the Tsar's residence) to be strengthened.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Low-pressure area extending from China Sea to east of Balintang and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N. W. of Luzon.

**A Centenarian's Death.**  
Mrs. Nellie Jones died recently at Abergraves, South Wales, aged 103.

by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you. Dividend warrants are now ready.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

## Sir Robert Borden Defends It.

Ottawa, Canada, June 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, asked to do so by the *Evening Post*, gladly used its columns to outline to the citizens of the United States the general scope and character of the proposed military service law of Canada, as follows:

"Voluntary recruiting in Canada has been far from a failure. It has indeed been a tremendous success. Every true Canadian reflects with pride on its marvellous achievements. Though many thousand miles from the seat of war, more than 400,000 have enlisted for services and more than 325,000 have gone overseas. Our fighting strength, now at the front, continues, undiminished in number, unexcelled in equipment, unsurpassed in morale. Glorious deeds of our sons on many a battle field have become the most treasured memory of the Canadian people.

"Under the unparalleled demand of a war like this, there comes a time in the history of every nation that commences with the voluntary system, when the resources of such a system are exhausted and when a call must be made upon those to whom compassion alone appeals. This becomes necessary chiefly, it is true, from the standpoint of military requirements but as well from the standpoint of economic necessities at home. That time has arrived in Canada.

"The Military Service bill looks to the securing of an additional 100,000 men. Throughout the bill the supreme, abiding purpose of securing these men for maintenance and supporting our overseas forces, is constantly kept in mind. Concurrently with this primary object, the bill is designed to provide for the sustenance of essential industries at home, by such a system of selection as takes the man who can be spared and leaves the man who cannot be spared. It is estimated that there are 700,000 men available from which the selection of 100,000 is to be made.

"The bill as now submitted provides for the application of the same principles in every province in the Dominion. It contains no suggestion of discrimination and no trace of partisanship. Though its terms have been made public for more than two weeks there has as yet appeared no criticism on either of these grounds. Objections to the measure are for the most part objections to conscription as a principle. So far as they have any force in this country, they indicate only legitimate, constitutional opposition, and are the inevitable outgrowth of that freedom of opinion we in Canada enjoy. If and when the bill becomes law, Canadians of every province and race will loyally observe its provisions.

"The proposals of the Canadian Government have been prepared with due regard to the provisions of three enactments constituting the present Military Service law of Great Britain. Advantage has been taken of the experience acquired in the enforcement of the British enactments. We, as they, provide for the establishment of local tribunals for the trial of applications for exemption.

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A FEW ARTIFICIAL AND PURE SILK COATS IN PRETTY COLOURS AT 25% DISCOUNT.  
GREAT BARCAINS IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPT.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2532 (In Springtime) Barcarole. From "Tales of Hoffmann." Duet.

2329 (It was a Lover and His Lass.) Whisper and I Shall Hear. Duet.

2293 (Sally in Our Alley.) Tenor.

1962 (Beautiful Land of Nod.) Contralto.

2537 (Mother O' Mine.) Baritone.

Come With Me in the Summer Night. Duet.

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## COMPANY MEETING.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

(VERBATIM.) The twenty-first ordinary annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co. Ltd. (General Managers) this morning. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and there were also present, Messrs. G. Morton Smith, A. Ritchie, A. Denison and Mr. G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which the meeting is called and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The result of the year's working shows an increase in profit on trading of some \$7,300 as against last year. Including \$1,989.24 brought forward from last year there is \$28,705.25 available for distribution, and I trust you will all approve of the allocation recommended in the report. The year under review has been a good one, due partly to exceptional circumstances.

Recently a much larger proportion of local shipping has been withdrawn for national service in other waters and it is consequently difficult to foresee what the prospects for the year 1917/1918 will be. Therefore, following the course adopted by several other of our local Companies, your General Managers have recommended that a larger sum than usual be carried forward to next account. The amount due under Sundry Debtors is exceptionally large but it has all been collected since the books were closed for the year. The stock has been carefully checked by the Superintendent and ample allowance made for depreciation. It is unusually small, but this is partly due to the high exchange at which it has necessarily been taken in. It becomes of course increasingly difficult to get early delivery of material from home and from America, but together with purchases on the way your General Managers consider the stock is sufficient for the purposes of the Company's business. You will notice that it is proposed to contribute \$2,000 to War Charities, a suggestion that I am sure will appeal to shareholders. I will, however, propose this contribution separately after the report and accounts have been adopted. I think, gentlemen, there is nothing more for me to say. I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Denison:—I beg to second that resolution. Mr. Chairman, I think the shareholders can be congratulated on getting such a good dividend this year, and I think our thanks are due to the General Managers and the staff on the way in which they have run the Company. I think it is a very good idea to present a small sum to the War Charities. I do not think there is anything more that I can add, for the Chairman has gone through most of the items. I beg to second the report.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Denison and is now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions I will put the resolutions to the meeting. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. I now beg to propose that a contribution of \$2,000 be made to the War Charities.

Mr. Morton Smith:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—That is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Morton Smith. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The only other business is the election of an auditor.

Mr. Edwards:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland be elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 has been proposed

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Case of Interned Persons.

Calcutta, July 3.—The first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the budget debates, was held on Tuesday at Government House, His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were seven resolutions on the agenda, three of which were postponed and five withdrawn, only two being discussed.

In reply to a question regarding the book entitled "Near Home," Mr. Kerr said the attention of the Government had been drawn to certain passages in the book which hence had been considered to be calculated to wound the feelings of Mahomedans. The book was originally published in England many years ago. It has been ascertained that twelve copies of 1910 editions were supplied to the Calcutta branch of the publishers and they have all been sold. The Government are taking steps to prevent the sale of further copies in this Presidency.

In reply to a series of questions regarding the persons interned under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said:—Applications by both relatives and lawyers to interview the persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are freely made and granted. There is no general prohibition of such interviews. The interned persons have an opportunity of writing letters to their families and many of the relatives obtain information direct by personal interviews with the Additional Secretary. There has been no case of any person becoming insane during his compulsory domicile. There has recently been a case in which epileptic insanity was alleged, but after the detainee was brought to headquarters and kept under observation for some time, the Civil Surgeon held that the allegation was groundless. There has been one case of suicide and one case of death from fever. Several admissions regarding the revolutionary movement in Bengal have been made by persons participating in the same. No compulsion of any kind is used in recording statements. Each person concerned is invited to submit a written explanation either in substitution or in addition to his oral explanation, but in the majority of cases advantage is not taken of that opportunity. These explanations are finally considered by the local Government. There is no bar to detainees consulting lawyers or relatives in jail, but at the time when the charges are put to them they are invited to give their own answers. It is not a fact that persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act are dressed in prison dress. The use of handcuffs is also prohibited in such cases. Detainees are sometimes kept in cells during their period of detention.

Regarding the question about the detention of a Bengali lady under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said the individual in question has been dealt with under the Orders into India Ordinance. She was found to be assisting the abounding Bengali revolutionaries. Every endeavour was made to place her in the hands of philanthropic bodies or with her relatives, but the latter were not prepared to take her in their charge, and she refused to stay with any of the former. She has accordingly at her own request been interned in jail.

Replying to a question regarding civil servants on military duty, Mr. Kerr said:—On January 1, 1916, seventeen members of the Indian Civil Service in the Bengal cadre were on military duty. During 1916, nineteen officers were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. All these twenty-six officers are still on military duty.

A Centenarian's Death.

Mrs. Nellie Jones died recently at Abergavenny, South Wales, aged 103.

By Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Ritchie. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen; thank you. Dividend warrants are now ready.

## CANTON NEWS.

Proposed Base for the Navy.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 30 as follows:

Twenty-five machine-guns, along with 400,000 cartridges, have arrived from Japan, having been ordered by Fong Siu-to, a Divisional Commander of the Yunnan troops.

An order for 30,000 uniforms has been given to a tailor by Chen Kai-yu, a Divisional Commander of Yunnan troops, and also Defence Commissioner of Spikwan.

The Governor and the Tukwan has ordered the Foreign Inter-course Department in Chio San (four miles north of Macao) to be re-established and have appointed Chong San-kin as Commissioner. Sun Yat-sen has proposed that Yee Lum harbour (south of Hainan island) should be the base for the Navy, but the Tukwan has declared that it is too shallow for big ships. Therefore Kap Tze Harbour has been selected.

The Mandate ordering an exchange of offices between the Governors of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has not yet been received. Chu Hing-lan, Governor of Canton, has declared that he would rather resign than accept the post in Kwangsi.

As to the public park in Whampoa it is now the residence of Sun Yat-sen, and important members of the Kuomintang the Tukwan has ordered that besides the guards that are already stationed there, one battalion of King Kai troops is to be posted at the various approaches to Whampoa.

On hearing that Tam Yuen-hoi, Tukwan of Hunan, intends to resign, Sun Yat-sen, the Tukwan and the Civil Governor despatched an urgent telegram requesting him to remain.

The Education Commissioner has requested the Tukwan and the Governor to ask the Yunnan soldiers to move out of the schools as when the summer holidays expire the schools must be reopened.

## AFTER THE TSAR.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Demand.

London, June 15.—A message from Petrograd giving detail of the action of the crew of the Dreadnaught Republic and Gangut and the cruiser Diana on June 11, when they passed a resolution demanding that the ex-Tsar and his family should be sent to Kronstadt.

The crew of the Gangut gave notice to the Provisional Government that the ex-Tsar must be given over to the revolutionaries in order to be sentenced. The Government took no notice of the request of the crew of the vessel, which is attached to Kronstadt.

The Soldiers' Council emphatically repeated the demand, threatening force if it were disregarded. The Government then stated that it could not accede to the Gangut's extraordinary desires.

Simultaneously the Petrograd Soldiers' Council expressed a desire that the Tsar should be condemned and forced to labour in the mines. In consequence of this the Government caused the garrison at Tarkoye Selts (the Tsar's residence) to be strengthened.

Replying to a question regarding civil servants on military duty, Mr. Kerr said:—On

January 1, 1916, seven members of the Indian Civil Service in the Bengal cadre were on military duty. During 1916, nineteen officers were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. All these twenty-six officers are still on military duty.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:

Warning.—Low-pressure area

extending from China Sea to east

of Balintang and Babu Channels.

A circular depression may

be forming in it to the N. W. of

Luzon.

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Alice Memorial Hospitals.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge

with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:

Ho Chuk Kui, \$100; Yang Tay Ming, \$100; Ua Kam

Wa, \$100; Chan Lung U, \$100.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

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## DAIRY FARM MILK

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## SAFE MILK.

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Whisper and I Shall Hear. Duet.  
2293 Sally in Our Alley. Tenor.  
1962 Beautiful Land of Nod. Contralto.  
1962 Sunshine and Rain. Tenor.  
2537 Mother O' Mine. Come With Me in the Summer Night. Baritone.

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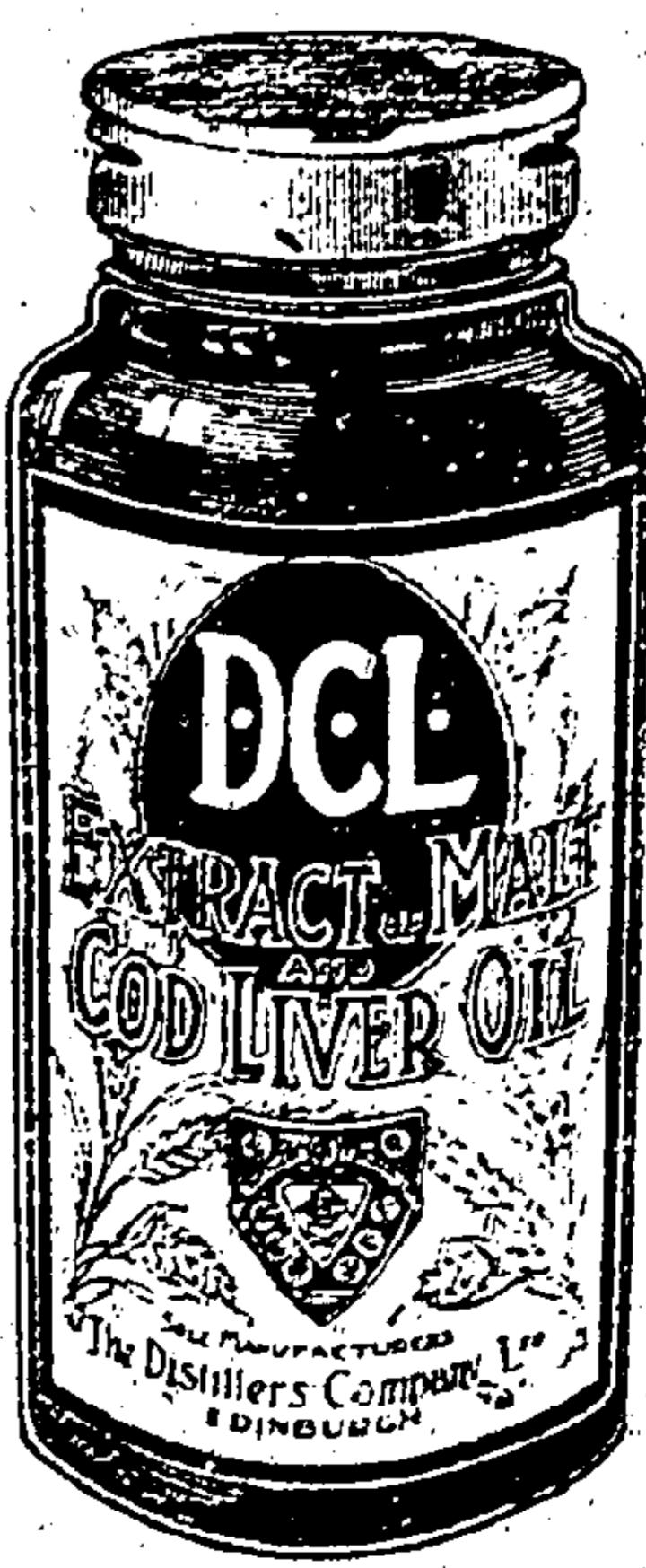
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S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15. at noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12. at noon.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10. at noon.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
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TUESDAY, 31st JULY, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

## SUNDAY, 5th AUGUST, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permit.

Fares: Saloon, Single, \$3. Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

## S.S. "SUI TAI"

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
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Victoria B.C., & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Gosstoer	J.C.J. L.	1. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tsavo M.	T. K. R.	1. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S.	8. 15. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15. Aug.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25. Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S.	5. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shiyo M.	T. K. K.	7. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S.	12. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22. Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26. Sept.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	31. July
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	31. July
	Singan	B. & S.	31. July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	1. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	2. Aug.
Haiphong	Lokhang	J. M. Co.	3. Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4. Aug.
Shanghai	Tiupang	J.C.J. L.	5. Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Anhui	B. & S.	5. Aug.
Kobe	Kusichow	B. & S.	6. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjilatap	J.C.J. L.	7. Aug.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	7. Aug.
	Sunning	B. & S.	7. Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Esang	J. M. Co.	7. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tean	B. & S.	8. Aug.
Shanghai	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	9. Aug.
Manila	Shantung	B. & S.	9. Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yunesang	J. M. Co.	11. Aug.
	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Aug.

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Bellis Mrs E R	Lavallee G Guidon	Bon Mr & Mrs C	Macaulay R A M C
Battell B M.	Lorraine Mr & Mrs	Cary Mr & Mrs F W	Cook Mr & Mrs
Barker W L.	C	Coast Mr & Mrs	Craig Mr & Mrs
Branch Capt & Mrs	Linbird A	Darling Capt & Mrs Perkins T L	Darling Capt & Mrs
Bitting S T.	Levis Ms & Mrs J J	Dasing Sir W Reed	Dasing Sir W Reed
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	Losfield S	Dobie Mr & Mrs	Dobie Mr & Mrs
Birbeck R J.	Ludin G	Douglas Mr & Mrs	Douglas Mr & Mrs
Birrell Capt A	McInnes Mr & Mrs	Dudson Mr & Mrs	Dudson Mr & Mrs
Birrell Capt A F.	Merecki J	Elliott Mr & Mrs	Elliott Mr & Mrs
Birrell Capt A F.	Marriott D O	Foster A	Foster A
Browell W G.	Molden H	Gaudron Capt Mrs	Gaudron Capt Mrs
Bukker Capt J	Mayhew J W	Hale Mr & Mrs	Hale Mr & Mrs
Beggs Mr & Mrs A	Maddock M & Mrs	Hemmings Mrs	Hemmings Mrs
Bennetts J R.	J	Hendrie Mr & Mrs	Hendrie Mr & Mrs
Bell P W W.	Meine H van	Hickey Mr & Mrs	Hickey Mr & Mrs
Bellotto G E	Martin H C	Hill Mr & Mrs	Hill Mr & Mrs
Calderon L A.	McLaren D	Holmes Mr & Mrs	Holmes Mr & Mrs
Cameron O E.	Nicolson J S	Hood Mr & Mrs	Hood Mr & Mrs
Crawford F M.	Neou J N.	Horn Mr & Mrs	Horn Mr & Mrs
Cappelen D E.	Norton Mr & Mrs J	Hudson Mr & Mrs	Hudson Mr & Mrs
Courtney J D.	Nicol W	Johnson Mr & Mrs A	Johnson Mr & Mrs A
Donnelly D E.	"	Jones Mr & Mrs F	Jones Mr & Mrs F
Dunlop Mr.	Osborne G	Kay Mr & Mrs	Kay Mr & Mrs
Dunlop W A.	Pratt W	Kelham Mr & Mrs	Kelham Mr & Mrs
Eddleby W A.	Prentiss Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Easey J.	J M	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Fetterley H M.	Ray E H	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Guchow V.	Reay Miss F A	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Gordon A G.	Read G V	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Gilmour Capt A F.	Rice A de	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Gilmour Capt A F.	Russell Prince	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Green J H.	Rutledge Capt H	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P.	Square Miss A	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hodges Mrs A E	Stevens Mr A	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hodge W J.	Swanson A S	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hannah Mr & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs W	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
W. A.	Speckman Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hooper A Sheldon	Todd A L	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hope L.	Tompson C F	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Harper G.	Thompson F G	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hidden Mr & Mrs	Thomson A L	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hamilton J S.	Titchon J H	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Hancombe T H.	Tier Mr & Mrs A	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Innes Capt R.	Wood G G	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Joseph E M.	Ward Mr & Mrs J G	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Joseph E M.	Wattie W T Evans	Kellogg Mr & Mrs	Kellogg Mr & Mrs
Keye Dr			

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## WAR'S EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

Why Complete Control is Necessary.

London, July 30.

The Ministry of Shipping has issued a detailed statement showing the sacrifices incurred by British shipping in connection with the war. It shows that fifty per cent of the tonnage previously engaged in distant trading to foreign countries has been brought home. Fourteen millions of ocean-going tonnage are serving Britain and Ireland at the present time, six and a half million tons of which are engaged in war service. A very substantial amount of shipping has been assigned to meet the needs of the Allies, both for munitions and foodstuffs. The situation has now reached a stage necessitating the complete control of all shipping, in order to ensure the best national employment of every vessel and to divert to the nation the high profits arising out of the war conditions. Except for a few vessels engaged in work vital to the Colonies, and vessels chartered by France and Italy, the Government has requisitioned ninety-seven per cent of British ocean-going tonnage. All the liners were requisitioned. The profits would go to the Government and not to the shipowners. Many trades which had been built up in distant waters by British enterprise had had to be abandoned to neutral shipping. The withdrawal of ships had injured many export trades, particularly to India and the Far East and also the distant Colonies, one effect of which was that the market value of neutral vessels was double the British value. After describing the huge reductions in commercial imports and exports, the document states: "We have, therefore, sacrificed, ruthlessly the needs of our industry and commerce for temporary increase of imports to our Allies with no substitute for the loss of permanent trade."

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## British Aeroplanes Caught in a Storm.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: "We raided last night the neighbourhood of Lombardziede. The enemy's artillery is more active in the neighbourhood of Armentières. Our aeroplanes bombed an aerodrome, two important railway stations and an ammunition depot on Saturday night, causing fire and explosions. Operations continued last night. There was great aerial activity until ten o'clock in the morning, when severe thunderstorms prevented further flying. Many English aeroplanes were caught in the storm and four did not return. We brought down four enemy aeroplanes and drove down two. Six of ours are missing, four of which were lost in the storm."

## ACTIVITIES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 30.

A Russian wireless official message states: "South of Huzilin, we repulsed an attempt to cross the Brack River. We repulsed the enemy after a stubborn fight near Zalewick. The enemy, persistently attacking, slightly pressed us back in the regions of Xviniaze, Kisele and Stecova. The enemy compelled us to retire in the Carpathians to the spot at Kameral and Moldav. The enemy pressed us back after daylong fighting in the direction of Myjicza, on the Rumanian front. A Zeppelin dropped twenty large bombs on Oland Island. In the Baltic, enemy hydroplanes dropped bombs without success on the islands of Treland and Argensburg and in the Gulf of Riga."

## THE PREMIER ON THE WAR OUTLOOK.

London, July 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, in presenting a gift to the Chairman of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, on behalf of the recipient's Press colleagues, made a brief but important reference to the war situation. He said: "I have just returned from Paris, where I had a useful talk with the leading representatives of the French Press. I am glad to be able to state that the spirit of the French is better than I have ever known it to be. This is remarkable, because it is the end of the third year of war, which meant a great deal more to France than it did to us, because they have suffered horribly and the enemy is still in their country, also because a sense of discouragement might have been expected from the great collapse of the Russian Armies. But we have received information that Russia will recover and be as formidable as she ever was." (Applause).

## RECONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

London, July 30.

A Petrograd message received in Paris states that the Cadets' condition of co-operation with the Government is that the war must be fought to a finish in agreement with the Allies; that all agreements with the Allies must be adhered to; that there must be war to the knife against anarchy; and that the Constituent Assembly must settle all social reforms. The *Beurss Gazette* says that the Government has refused the demand for M. Tchernoff's resignation; consequently negotiations have been broken off. The Government is reported to be negotiating for the inclusion of leaders of commerce and industry. The latter object to outside interference with the Government and demand that the Government undertake social reforms prior to the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. They insist that Russia's foreign policy shall coincide with the Allies.

## THE ARIADNE TORPEDOED.

London, July 30.

The Admiralty announces that the Ariadne has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-eight men were killed by the explosion.

## ANOTHER NAVAL AERIAL RAID.

London, July 30.

The Admiralty announces that naval airmen on Saturday night dropped several tons of bombs on Bruges, Thourout, Middlekerke and Ghent, with good results. Numerous explosions were seen. All the machines returned safely.

## GERMAN PROPERTY SOLD.

## "Lysholt" Fetches Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars.

This morning, at the Sale Rooms of Mr. G. P. Lammet, the first German property to be sold in Hongkong since the completion of the liquidation of enemy interests, was put up for auction, when the leasehold property known as "Lysholt," situated at the Peak, was sold to Mr. Ho Kom-tong for the sum of \$37,000.

## THE LOST PROVINCES.

## Why Alsace-Lorraine Must be Restored to France.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

writes in the *Daily Chronicle*: "A few Sundays ago I stood before the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, and there I realised the dream of 47 years; the dream that some day or other it might be given to me to do something for the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the yoke of Germany. I remember with a poignancy that has never relaxed, the feeling of horror and almost of despair the moment when this crime was committed against the fundamental right of every population to choose its own government and its own country. If at that time England had not been under the domination of German influences I cannot but believe even now that we should have made a protest against such a violation of a fundamental law of liberty and national right; but we made no protest, and France resented and justly resented for a generation afterwards our abandonment of her in this her impotence and despair. We committed the crime of deserting Alsace-Lorraine once; we must not repeat the crime a second time."

I have been so haunted by this recollection of the tragedy of these two lost provinces that I have twice visited them; and everything I saw and heard only confirmed tenfold my old anguish and my old convictions. When any of the people realised that an Irishman and an ardent friend they could trust me, they told me cautiously the maintenance of their love of France, of their hatred of their rulers and oppressors. But it was not till I read a book by Miss Betham Edwards, "Hearts of Alsace," and still more it was not till I had made the acquaintance of M. Paul Helm, that I realised all the nobility, all the magnificence, all the splendid tenacity of the struggle in both provinces for the maintenance of their French nationality. I make bold to say that there is no more heroic struggle for liberty in the whole history of the world. And yet it is one of the tragedies of Alsace that there is no story so little known:

There are two causes for this. The first cause was the compulsory silence of France; the second, the still more compulsory silence of Alsace. Gambetta, in one of the last speeches of his life, gave the word to France as to the true attitude she should take up on the question: "Y pensons toujours; n'en parlerons jamais; Be it ever in our thoughts; never on our lips. It was a wise saying; for France required nearly half a century of steady preparation before she could be in a position ever to face the successful and powerful bully that had thus torn her provinces from her bleeding side. It was the policy dictated as it was thought by prudence which was followed by all the successors of Gambetta in the government of France. A few ardent patriots—like M. Paul Drapelle at their head—insisted on keeping the memory of the lost provinces alive, and yearly made their solemn pilgrimage and their eloquent protest at the base of that statue of Strasbourg from which I spoke the other day; but they were regarded as imprudent and premature.

On the other hand, silence was compulsory on the Alsaciens. Surrounded on all sides by German immigrants who had been brought into the country to replace those children of France who had left the country, they were surrounded by the ubiquitous German spy, and every impudent word was calculated to land them in gaol.

Now it is this silence on both sides of the frontier that has hidden the truth from the world. Something like a thick veil has been spread between the lost provinces and the world. One might even say that the Alsaciens and Lorrainers were forgotten by the world; and above all, some of them might imagine that they were forgotten by France. It is this fact that adds such splendour to the tenacity, the courage, and the nobility of their resistance. The people of these provinces,

especially the Alsaciens, have something of the dour characteristics of the Boer. The Boer never talked of the resistance he was prepared to give to defend the liberties of his country till the fatal hour came; in the meantime he drilled his men, he bought his big cannon, he stored up his ammunition, and it took the most powerful Empire in the world three years to beat two little Republics with less population than two of our great towns. Similarly the Alsaciens and Lorrainers held his peace; and thought his own thoughts in the secrecy of his heart; within the closed doors of his home. If ever there were a glowing example of what heights and depths passive resistance can reach, it was given by these two provinces.

Neither in public nor in private would either the Alsaciens or the Lorrainers recognise even the existence of the hated ruler. If the Germans gave a concert no Alsaciens or Lorrainer was there. If the Germans frequented a park no Alsaciens or Lorrainer was there. No German was admitted to an Alsaciens or Lorrainer home. If any one of the population accepted any office or other from the German, quietly, without any publication of the fact, and yet inflexibly as the wish of the guillotine, he was expelled from all association with the people he had to have deserted and betrayed. Nay, it was carried to this length: that if a young girl yielded to the seductions of a German beau gars and married him, quietly, without any public notification, as inflexibly again as by the wish of the guillotine, she was expelled from all intercourse with the people she had abandoned.

The boycott, in fact, was carried to such a length that even in the big apartment houses, where the different flats were occupied by Germans or Alsaciens or Lorrainers, the two passed each other by without a word, without even a bow. What a terrific example of the silent, inflexible, ruthless, impregnable revolt of a nation against an oppressor. No such stern boycott exists in history.

And be it remembered that everything was done to break it down. The army was everywhere, and ready—as at Zabern—to sabre any manifestation of the silent revolt. The offices were all open to the Alsaciens or Lorrainer that proved recreant. Terror tried its worst; bribery tried its best; all in vain. Every expedient, refined or brutal, was attempted to tear up the obstinate French nationality from its very roots. In the school the child had compulsorily to learn the language of the conqueror; he was sent when he came of military age for three years to the German barrack—to be trained to take arms against the country he loved for the country he hated. And yet the French language not only survived, but even grew stronger.

M. Paul Helm told me this story of the Alsaciens resistance last week several times over. If ever the history of a national struggle or a national temperament were written on the face of any man, these things were to be read in the face of M. Helm. He is just over 40 years of age, but his hair is white. There is a strange, almost Quaker tranquillity in the face; the light blue eyes speak of gentleness; there is a suggestion in all of bitter suffering, of hope deferred, of incessant and painful conflict against overwhelming odds; but all this is accompanied by the "soft invincibility" of which Carlyle wrote on the tomb of his wife.

He is a resident of Colmar and an advocate by profession. The Bar has been in many oppressed countries the forum on which the battles of liberty have been fought. O'Connell in Ireland, Gambetta in France, has each in his turn brought down tyrannies by the voice of the lawyer; this is the part M. Helm has played in the life of Alsace. It was he who appeared before the merciless tribunals of the Germans to plead the cause of the Abbé Wekerle, of Hanse, the caricaturist, of every true Alsaciens who had brought himself within the wide sweep of the German system. And his speeches have been the appeals to the continuance of the struggle for freedom, and helped to strengthen and perpetuate it,

## THE MONEY MARKET.

## Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated June 7, state:—

## Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of \$16,745, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of \$7,844,000 has been engaged for shipment in New York, mainly for Japan.

The West African output for April 1917 amounted to \$123,825 as compared with \$135,976 in April 1916 and \$158,727 in March 1917.

## Silver.

The price has ruled a fraction higher during the week and was quoted to day \$381/4d, the highest touched since 16th February last when the same price was recorded.

There is no change in the conditions reported last week, shortness of supplies rendering the market sensitive to any enquiry which may be experienced.

It is stated in an official French report that, owing to the increasing demand for silver coins, the total coined in 1916 amounted to 154,283,50 francs in nominal value, representing a total 78.7 per cent, above that of 1915, and a weight of silver exceeding 20,700,000 fine ounces. The report adds that the large extent of this coinage, which is applied to replace small paper notes in circulation, ought to maintain public confidence in the use of the small notes issued by the Chambers of Commerce as a temporary expedient during the war.

As a result of entry into the war-conflict the United States of America commenced to make purchases for coinage, the extent of which may possibly gather strength as military forces of the States increase in number. *Financial America* of May 17 gives the quantity purchased, during the short period that has elapsed, as 3,000,000 ounces, working out at the rate of about 400,000 ounces a week, and states that it is the practice for American military and naval forces upon foreign service, as well as in some localities upon the Pacific Coast, to be paid in coin, gold for the larger, and silver for smaller sums.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in face of rupees as follows:—

May 15. May 22. May 31. Notes in Circulation ... 8650 8751 8831. Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1546 1545 1553. Gold coin and bullion in India ..... 1085 1032 903. India ..... 517 517 517. The stock in Bombay consists of 2,000 bars, as compared with 2,400 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 2nd June, 1917, consisted of about 25,400,000 ounces in syces and 15,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 27,000,000 ounces in syces and 17,300,000 dollars on 26th May, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—June 1, 38 cash; June 2, 38 1/8 cash; June 4, 38 3/16 cash; June 5, 38 1/8 cash; June 6, 38 1/8 cash; June 7, 38 1/4 cash; average, 38 1/35.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate ..... 5%.

Bar Gold per oz. std ... 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1d. above that fixed a week ago.

Two days before the war he left Colmar; if he had remained he would now, like so many of the other ardent patriots of his city and country, be in a German prison.

Such, in epitome, is the case of Alsace and of Lorraine. I can regard with nothing but contempt any British democrat who would contemplate leaving this people without the liberty for which they have struggled so long.

## CHANG FUN'S WEALTH.

## His Business Ramifications.

Report:

Measures. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated June 7, state:—

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In his former stronghold at Hauchow he has stored up a large quantity of opium, gold bars, silver syces, pearls, jade, jewels, and ancient calligraphy and drawings. A rough computation of Chang Fun's property places the total value of his property at no less than \$30,000,000.

The following particulars will be found of interest. The question of the disposal of Chang Fun's property is no less absorbing than that of the disposal of his person.

Investigations have already been made to ascertain the value of Chang Fun's estate all over the country. Like most of the Commanders of Chinese troops during the Manchu regime, Chang Fun accumulated his enormous fortune by rendering false accounts of military expenditure, and according to a certain reliable source he had pocketed at least an amount of \$4,000,000 per annum from the grants alone made to him by the Central Government to defray the military upkeep of the pig-tailed soldiers, who never ceased to make trouble on the Tientsin-Fukow Railway and the districts around the line. All like and other collectivities in Hauchow and its vicinity were regarded as his private property and all collections were remitted to the coffers of the "Ta-shai."

He possesses spacious and magnificent mansions in Tientsin, Tsinlung, Tsinan, Peking, and Hauchow, of which the most imposing is in the German Concession in Tientsin. He is a large shareholder of the Bank of Communications, the Nan-Shen Railway, the cement, soap, match and fireworks companies of Tientsin, the Afforestation Association of Kiangsi, the Tientsin Chingheng Bank, the Yuchuanan Brewery, and scores of other great industrial and commercial enterprises. He has a large amount of premium bonds and domestic bonds of various years.

He is a partner in several newly-established large goldsmiths' shops at Tientsin and Peking, such as Hengli and Co., at Tientsin, the Wenhsia Co., at Kiangyinhsia, and the Paochun Co. in Chupashih Street, Peking. Formerly, he had large deposits in the German Bank in Tsinlung, but since the occupation by the Japanese of that German leased port he has not yet been able to withdraw his deposits.

Chang Fun expressed his disgust at the unreliability of foreign banks, and has since deposited all his funds in Chinese goldsmiths' shops. In Hauchow he has stored up a large quantity of opium, gold bars, silver syces, pearls, jade, jewels, and ancient calligraphy and drawings. A rough estimate shows that the value of his property is no less than \$30,000,000. In his native province of Kiangsi, many huge buildings have been erected by him. In Nanchang City there are sixteen large buildings within his compounds, in which there are beautifully cultivated gardens, pavilions,

## REPRISALS.

## The Futility of Verbal Rebuke.

The former Berlin correspondent of the *Naval* writes:—

Few people who read the recent debate in the House of Lords on the question of reprisals will disagree with the comment of

## FROM THE PULPIT.

## Burden-Bearing and Forgiveness.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnabie at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"I have not made thee to serve with offerings, nor wearied thee with incense. . . . But thou hast made Me to serve with thy sins, and wearied Me with thine iniquities. I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for Mine own sake, and I will not remember thy sins."—Isaiah 43:23-26.

Three clear suggestions from this profound and beautiful passage we shall consider.

1. The lightness of Divine service.

2. The Divine burden in human sin.

3. The right of the burden-bearer to forgive.

As to the first note, the words "I have not made thee to serve with offerings, nor wearied thee with incense." The whole section is a complaint against Israel's forgetfulness of God, lack of loyalty and stinting of service:—"Thou hast not called upon Me, O Jacob, but thou hast been weary of Me, O Israel." And yet the service was not burdensome. Men think it is, and often make it so for one another, but our Saviour said "My yoke is easy," and He was offering His easy yoke in place of the grievous burdens with which the priestly classes of His time had loaded the shoulders of the people. It is the standing error of our humanity to think that whatever God requires is an exaction, a hardship. Idols made by men's hands are served by painful self-immolations, protracted by costly gifts. They reflect the natural theology of the human heart, which creates a pantheon like its own instincts and its hard experience at the hands of fellow-men. The very word religion suggests extraction and restraint more than anything else to the average mind. Religion appears to be to most just the great interference, the maker of demands. Yet every other yoke is crushing by comparison. To serve self is to enter a bondage far more exacting than God's covenant of love. To live for men-pleasing is to slave for the twin daughters of the horse-leech, "Give, Give." If you want to see loaded lives and embittered hearts, look for them where men and women are straining soul and body for wealth or social ambition, worshipping self and success. Which of them, at the end of it all will tell you it has been worth while, or command it earnestly to their children after them, or affirm sincerely they could wish nothing better than to do it all over again?

Different is the answer you will get from experience as to the yoke of Christ. The saints and heroes disclaim laudation of their service and sacrifices, and we common Christians who will never be canonised know very well that the Cross is the lightest of the loads which fall on human shoulders, and that no one carries it alone. The man or woman who has lived for God the most strenuously is the last to dream that He has played the taskmaster. He certainly has not "made us to slave," but He has "loaded us with benefits," something also held out for the future about "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

2. God's burden in human sin. "Thou that made Me to serve with thy sins, and wearied Me with thine iniquities," God, whom men think of as the great taskmaster, is really the great burden-bearer. What an inversion of common conceptions! To be sure the language used is very humanistic, and by no means intended to suggest literal weariness in the sense in which that applies to ourselves. Still the language is essentially true, for there is that in the Divine nature, which is revealed in terms of fatherhood and sonship, and it is nearer the truth to use the simplest speech than to conceive God as so infinitely remote in power and bliss that nothing concerning our human hearts or affairs can affect Him. After all, man is made in God's image and there are common terms as between him and his Maker.

It is not possible to add to the Bible's conception of the Divine majesty and glory, but the Bible shows us besides the sorrow and suffering of which our Saviour God is also capable, and which are not incompatible with the glory but are rather an expression and enhancement of it. It is this very section of the Bible—the second part of Isaiah—which prepares the way for the revelation of the Cross, setting forth the typical servant of Jehovah, not as a mighty conqueror, but as the supreme sufferer, Who bears men's sins and carries their sorrows. Our human philosophies put God so far away in solitary majesty that nothing in this world of men and women can really affect Him. We get constant rebukes of one kind and another today for daring to dream that we or our little concerns can be anything to Him who has set the stars in their courses and whom our centuries are but moments. Well, the Bible knows all about that, indeed it is rather interesting to notice that when superior persons take to lecturing the rest of us on the subject they will as like as not fall into Bible language to express themselves. But the Bible also knows that God is love. And love is susceptible to pain. Love cannot remain aloft and aloof even on Olympus. Love cannot be one thing in man and a different thing in God, Who made man. And you can grieve and burden God because you can sin against love.

"Ob, but you are conditioning the absolute. You are ascribing to it an imperfection, a frailty, a limitation inconsistent with the very idea of Divinity." Certainly, my dear philosopher. Love is conditionable, and you are right if "the absolute" be an *It*, and fatherhood an imperfection, and feeling of any kind a frailty, and the cherishing of hopes for children a limitation. And perhaps you will let me tell you what you have done when you have made your Absolute so remote as to be beyond all these conditions and limitations so familiar and so fundamental in our human life. You have put a weapon into the hands of the devil to undermine the moral foundations of men's characters. You make sin cease to be sin when you tell us that God does not care, that in fact it is a species of egotistical impiety to imagine He can care, that in reality our good and bad are less than nothing to the Highest. It may be well enough to speculate away in this style at leisure, but I can tell you as a practical man that when your teaching filters through, it leads many a young fellow to sin with a lighter heart for the moment, and not till the bill falls due at ten or fifty years' date does he know how grimly you have misled him. Far more profound is the philosophy of the Gospel, supremely revealed in Jesus Christ, Who, though the Lord of glory, yet blemished Himself, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and becoming obedient, even unto the death of the Cross, bore our sins in His own body up to the tree, exemplifying in Himself all that had been known of the burden-bearing, redeeming God who suffered with His people and for them.

3. The burden-bearer's right to forgive:—"I even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for Mine own sake." Others perhaps might overlook, others might be morally indifferent and therefore refrain from punishment. But if we are to speak of forgiveness it belongs only to Him to whom the sin is a felt reality. The word forgive is apt to be used in a loose and empty way. People, for instance, will "forgive," as they imagine, from an inflated notion of their own superiority, considering the offender too contemptible to be noticed. To admit a man has done you a wrong is to place him, so far, on a footing of equality. But if for any reason you look down upon a fellow creature, well, you may hate him, very likely will, but forgive him you cannot. If you despise him so much that you decide to let him alone, so be it. You have only shown a contemptuous spirit, which is at the other pole. My point is that before you can forgive you must feel the wrong. It must have come from a source which is capable of inflicting pain, say your "own familiar friend,"

say a child, a brother. Your heart burns, your indignation rises, you are deeply wounded. If so, you are in a position to think about forgiveness truly so-called, and to understand what it is to forgive another "as our Heavenly Father forgives us."

"God forgives not as the exalted Power so far above us as to be unaffected by anything we puny pygmies may do or leave undone, but as the Father Who has been wronged and grieved, having nourished and brought up children who have rebelled against Him. Forgiveness of that kind is the only kind that counts for anything. But that kind counts for everything, and that is why we can ask, with St. Paul, who is it that is to condemn if God has justified. Simply on the human plane it is conceded that the burden-bearer has the right to forgive. The last word lies with the man who has chiefly suffered, has been most deeply wronged and most keenly felt it."

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Shanghai Coal:

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. in their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, 19th July, state:—

Japan Coal:—Our local market has been rather quiet during the past fortnight,—arrivals have been unusually heavy and stockton in Shanghai are considerably above the average for this season of the year—this fact has had the effect of making intending buyers hold back in anticipation that prices

Japanese Commander Killed. In Japanese papers it is reported that Commander Kiyosuke Eto of the Japanese Navy, lost his life when the British battleship Vanguard blew up on July 9.

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SOLE AGENTS:

4. DES VŒUX ROAD.

It is not possible to add to the Bible's conception of the Divine majesty and glory, but the Bible shows us besides the sorrow and suffering of which our Saviour God is also capable, and which are not incompatible with the glory but are rather an expression and enhancement of it. It is this very section of the Bible—the second part of Isaiah—which prepares the way for the revelation of the Cross, setting forth the typical servant of Jehovah, not as a mighty conqueror, but as the supreme sufferer, Who bears men's sins and carries their sorrows. Our human philosophies put God so far away in solitary majesty that nothing in this world of men and women can really affect Him. We get constant rebukes of one kind and another today for daring to dream that we or our little concerns can be anything to Him who has set the stars in their courses and whom our centuries are but moments. Well, the Bible knows all about that, indeed it is rather interesting to notice that when superior persons take to lecturing the rest of us on the subject they will as like as not fall into Bible language to express themselves. But the Bible also knows that God is love. And love is susceptible to pain. Love cannot remain aloft and aloof even on Olympus. Love cannot be one thing in man and a different thing in God, Who made man. And you can grieve and burden God because you can sin against love.

"Ob, but you are conditioning the absolute. You are ascribing to it an imperfection, a frailty, a limitation inconsistent with the very idea of Divinity." Certainly, my dear philosopher. Love is conditionable, and you are right if "the absolute" be an *It*, and fatherhood an imperfection, and feeling of any kind a frailty, and the cherishing of hopes for children a limitation. And perhaps you will let me tell you what you have done when you have made your Absolute so remote as to be beyond all these conditions and limitations so familiar and so fundamental in our human life. You have put a weapon into the hands of the devil to undermine the moral foundations of men's characters. You make sin cease to be sin when you tell us that God does not care, that in fact it is a species of egotistical impiety to imagine He can care, that in reality our good and bad are less than nothing to the Highest. It may be well enough to speculate away in this style at leisure, but I can tell you as a practical man that when your teaching filters through, it leads many a young fellow to sin with a lighter heart for the moment, and not till the bill falls due at ten or fifty years' date does he know how grimly you have misled him. Far more profound is the philosophy of the Gospel, supremely revealed in Jesus Christ, Who, though the Lord of glory, yet blemished Himself, and took upon Him the form of a servant, and becoming obedient, even unto the death of the Cross, bore our sins in His own body up to the tree, exemplifying in Himself all that had been known of the burden-bearing, redeeming God who suffered with His people and for them.

3. The burden-bearer's right to forgive:—"I even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for Mine own sake." Others perhaps might overlook, others might be morally indifferent and therefore refrain from punishment. But if we are to speak of forgiveness it belongs only to Him to whom the sin is a felt reality. The word forgive is apt to be used in a loose and empty way. People, for instance, will "forgive," as they imagine, from an inflated notion of their own superiority, considering the offender too contemptible to be noticed. To admit a man has done you a wrong is to place him, so far, on a footing of equality. But if for any reason you look down upon a fellow creature, well, you may hate him, very likely will, but forgive him you cannot. If you despise him so much that you decide to let him alone, so be it. You have only shown a contemptuous spirit, which is at the other pole. My point is that before you can forgive you must feel the wrong. It must have come from a source which is capable of inflicting pain, say your "own familiar friend,"

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$665  
MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$340  
North Chinas n. t. 140  
Unions s. \$835  
Yangtzes b. ex 73. \$192

## BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$665  
MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$340  
North Chinas n. t. 140  
Unions s. \$835  
Yangtzes b. ex 73. \$192

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$143  
H. K. Fires s. \$315

## SHIPPING.

Douglas s. \$85  
Steamboats n. \$18  
Indos (Def.) n. \$101  
Indos (Pref.) s. \$10  
Shells b. 120/-  
Ferries n. \$29

## REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$36  
Malibons b. \$29

## MINING.

Kailans b. \$4/6  
Langkats b. t. 15  
Raubs n. \$2.45  
Tronhys n. \$25/6  
Urais n. \$2/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,  
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$72  
Kowloon Docks b. \$116  
Shai Docks n. x. d. t. 78

LANDS, HOTELS  
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$95  
H. K. Hotels b. \$98  
Land Invest. n. \$91  
H'phys Est. sa. \$6.25  
K'loon Lands n. \$33  
Shai Lands sa. t. 80  
West Points b. \$69

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 160  
Kung Yiks b. t. 151  
Shai Cottons b. t. 155  
Yangtszeopos b. t. 5.85

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7  
China Light & P. s. \$4.50  
Providents n. \$7.90  
Dairy Farms n. \$23  
Green Islands sa. \$7  
H. K. Electrics n. \$4.8  
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151  
Ropes b. \$27  
Steel Foundries n. \$10  
Trams, Low Level sa. \$6.40  
Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10  
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90  
Laundries b. \$3.40  
U. Waterboats n. \$13  
Watsons b. \$6  
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50  
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY  
JULY 31, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,  
Share and General Brokers,  
Princes Building.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/7/4  
Demand 2/7 5/16

30 d/s. 2/7 9/16

60 d/s. 2/7 9/16

4 m/s. 2/7/6

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 110/6

T/T Japan 121/6

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francis 62  
co & New York

T/T Java 149/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.60

Demand, Paris 3.60/4

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C. 2/8/6

4 m/s. D/P. 2/8/4

6 m/s. L/C. 2/8/8

30 d/s. Sydney & 2/8/6

Melbourne 63/4  
isco & New York 63/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.73

6 m/s. France 3.78

Demand, Germany

Demand, New York 62/6

T/T Bombay

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 124

Demand, Singapore 110/6

On Haiphong 43/4 prem.

On Saigon 4/6 prem.

On Bangkok 50/6

Sovereign 7.60 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.49

Bar Silver, per oz. 39/6

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 3.34 1/2%

Chinese 10 " 3.34 1/2%

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces per

Hongkong 10 "

Armenia 10 "

Armenia 5 "

## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



IN MILD, MEDIUM &amp; FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 3rd. August,

1917,  
commencing at 10.30 a.m.at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,A Quantity of Valuable  
Household FurnitureTapestry covered dining room  
suite, easy chairs, blackwood  
tables, flower stands, stools, teak  
writing tables, bookcase, engravings,  
ornaments, white lace curtains,  
carpet, rugs, electric table  
fans and lamps etc., etc.Teak extension dining table and  
chairs, teak sideboard, dinner  
wagons, dinner and dessert services,  
electro-plated ware, cutlery,  
glassware, etc., etc.Double Cherrywood and iron  
bedsteads, single and double  
wardrobes, teak dressing tables,  
washstands, toilet crockery, bed  
spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

Also

2 Underwood typewriters in  
fine condition  
2 Cottage pianos.Several steel fire proof safes  
(Chubb's, Chatwood's, etc., etc.)On view from Thursday, the  
2nd August, 1917.Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1890.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Steel-  
ware and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hong Loong Street, (old Street, west  
of Queen's Road), Telephone No. 116.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jébsen & Co.  
in pursuance of an order of the  
Hongkong Government, to sell  
by public auction at 12 o'clock  
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st  
day of July, 1917, at his sales  
rooms, Duddell Street.THE VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY situate at  
The Peak, Hongkong and being  
Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground  
and premises known as  
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate  
near Mount Gough in the Colony  
of Hongkong with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered  
in the Land Offices as Rural  
Building Lot No. 19.The lot is held for the un-  
expired residue of a term of 75  
years created therein by an  
indenture of Crown Lease dated  
the 23rd day of April, 1896.The Annual Crown Rent is  
\$85.00.The further particulars and  
conditions of sale apply to  
Messrs. Wilkie & Grist,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators or  
to the undersigned.GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICE.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factories at Yau-tai.

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vaux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 &amp; K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in  
this class of Goods. Our Fruits &  
Ginger are all fresh and of the finest  
Quality. Our Soy is prepared from the best  
Quality of Soy. We give our special  
attention to the business and sanitary  
arrangements.

## NOTICES.

MASSAGE.  
MR. HONDA.  
Trained male Masseur.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military  
Hospital.WILL VISIT PATIENTS'  
RESIDENCES IF  
PREFERRED.  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS  
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 3 p.m.  
Shatin, Shauki and Sheungshui.—  
Week days, 4 p.m.  
Repulse Bay, Auton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week  
days, 5.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m., Let  
ter 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Namtau and Sammel.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
1.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
9.30 p.m.  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shek Kip Mei.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 8 p.m.;  
Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kunghuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.;  
Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.;  
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
6 p.m.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

Dorac, from Osaka.

Thiaozit, from Amoy.

Wongahzay c/o Compradore,  
s. Yungsang, from Shanghai.

Kwongsangwo, from Shanghai.

Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from  
Osaka.

Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from  
Shanghai.

Efuri, from Shanghai.

Whitepa, Etc., from Shanghai.

Virginia Isbester Etc., from  
Amoy.

Tienhopenkwan Tchungkwan,  
from Hankow.

Wongchanson Etc., from  
Shanghai.

A. B. SORENSEN,  
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1917.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 12.30—No returns from  
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-  
creased slightly over the Philippines  
and decreased slightly elsewhere. The  
trough has disappeared and a low pres-  
sure area is indicated to the north of  
Saipan.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 50 inches  
Total since January 1st, 53.56 inches  
against an average of 51.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.E. winds,  
moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be-  
tween H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-  
tween H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
July 31, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds.

Vostock 24 29.67 71 0 0

Namuro 24 29.66 72 95 0 0

Hakodate 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Tokio 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Kochi 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Nagasaki 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Kagoshima 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Okima 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Naha 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Amakusa 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Amoy 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Swatow 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Taihoku 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Ischia 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Taiwan 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Kooshan 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Porto 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Canton 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Macao 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Wuchow 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Wu-chow 24 29.62 72 95 0 0

Wu-chow